FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1841. [NO. 1245.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

NEW GOODS.

E. & E. J. LILLY are now opening a handsome assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS.

Also, a good assortment of

HATS, SHOES & BONNETS.

which are offered on accommodating terms for cash or on short time to punctual customers.

April 7, 1841. 43tf

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED.

50 DOZEN TWIFFLERS, (Plates,)
100 ditto Mufflers, ditto,
350 sets CUPS and SAUCERS,
100 bundles Northern HAY.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 5, 1841. 43tf

FOR SALE.

RIO PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

April 6, 1841. 44

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 9 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & HALL, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 44tf

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Fayetteville on the 1st of April, 1841:—

A.
Allen
Anderson

B.
Bain
Bell
Bethea
Bradley.
Baker.
Branch.
Bittle.
Bigelow.

C.
Cain
Campbell.
Currie.
Campbell.
Cromartie.
Chason.
Clark.
Calvin.
Campbell.

D.
Davis.

E.
Edwards.
Evans.
Ellis.

F.
Fuller.
Floyd.

G.
Gee.

H.
Holmes.
Harrison.
Hair.
Holly.
Holly.

J.
Jackson.
Jackson.
Johnson.
Jennings.
Jones.
Jones.
Jessup.
Jones.
Jones.
Jackson.
Johnson.
Jordan.

K.
Kelly.
Kirk.

L.
Lyon.
Lane.
Murchison.
Lancaster.

M.
John Macbeth.
Malcolm Mills.
Duncan Mathis.

Mc.
Catharine McNair.
Donald A. McMillan.
John H. McNeill.
James McArthan.
Angus McDonald.
Benjamin McGee.
Duncan McNeill.
Neill McGregor.
Ann McCormuck.
Elenor McPully, 2.
Hugh McLean.
Neil McDonald.
Hector McNeill.
Daniel McMillan.
William McDugald.
Murdock McLeod.
D. L. McMillan.
Angus McBride.

N.
Lucy Newton.

O.
Richard Owens.

P.
M. A. Patterson.
Hannibal Potter.
Mary Branch.

R.
Emily A. Russ.
William Ralston.
John Ray, (Tailor.)
Duncan Ray, (Hatter.)
John Robinson.
John W. House.
Gibson Rollins.

S.
James M. Smith.
Angus Shaw.
Samuel Shaw.
Daniel Smith.
Abram Scott.
Thomas Strother, 2.
James Smith.
William Smith.
William J. Smith.
William Sexton.
Thomas Smith.
E. T. Sheppard.

T.
Newsom Terry.
Ellen Templeton.
Sarah Turner.
Peter Turner.

W.
John Word, 2.
Daniel Williams.
J. T. C. Wilbur, 4.
Hiram Wright.
Wm. R. Watkins.
Thos. L. Whitlock.
Wm. A. Wilkins.
Penny Ward.
Duncan P. West.
Neill Wilkeson.

JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

LOWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Hall. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates;

E. J. HALE.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO, Superior Havana CIGARS, and Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking. Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

October 29, 1840. 22tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, olive, green, invisible green, Oxford drab and Cadet mixed Cloths and Cassimeres,
Superior Vesting,
345 pieces Linen Drilling, } Uncommonly cheap.
125 do Irish Linen, }
500 do Calico, some superior style,
Superior French Emb'd Lawns,
Ditto English Printed ditto,
Checked Muslin, Bishop Lawn, and Anker Bolting Cloths,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment;—all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will enable us to sell at very reduced prices for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 30, 1841. 43tf

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Caines, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

State of North Carolina.

By His Excellency, John M. Morehead, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State aforesaid.

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of His Excellency, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, *President of the United States*, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof, has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first Session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States: an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Elections for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said Elections:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an Act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "An Act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (*Revised Statutes of N. C. Chapter 72d,*) and to the end, that the Freemen of this State may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all Sheriffs and other returning Officers of the several Counties composing each Congressional District, to cause Polls to be opened and kept, and Elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective Counties for holding said Elections. And I do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other Returning Officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the Polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do, by this, my Proclamation, further require the Freemen of this State, to meet in their respective Counties, at the time aforesaid, and at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for Representatives," in the next Congress.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor:
J. T. LITTLEJOHN, P. Sec'y.

March 31, 1841. 43-3w.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1841.

Amelia Willis vs. Heirs at Law of Simon Willis, deceased.

[PETITION FOR DOWER.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Patrick Willis, Matthew Freeman and Sarah his wife, John Willis, and Dorothy Willis, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, successively, notifying said Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to answer this petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them, and a Writ of Dower granted according to the prayer of the Petitioner.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of February, 1841.

SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

March 23, 1841. 43-6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1841.

William Yarbrough vs. Jeremiah Shepperd.

Original Attachment, levied on one hundred and eleven acres of Land, lying on the West side of Big Mountain Creek, on the Three Mile Branch, adjoining the lands of Auzey Pankey and others, as the property of Jeremiah Shepperd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That notice be given by public advertisement in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that the said Defendant be and appear before the Justices at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, and replevy and plead to issue, or final judgment will be entered up against him on this attachment.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Rockingham, the 3d Monday of January A. D. 1841.

[10] G. A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 15.]

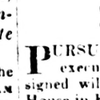
FOR SALE.

1350 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
50 hhds. Cuba and P. R. Molasses,
25 do N. O., P. R. & St. C. Sugar.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 31, 1841. 43-3w

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.



An invoice of splendid DAHLIAS, from William Prince & Son, of Flushing, Long Island, expected per brig Belle—for sale. The invoice may be seen at the Post Office, where selections can be made.

JOHN McRAE.

Fayetteville, March 23, 1841. 42tf

FOR SALE.

FIFTY-THREE Shares of the Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

Apply to JOS. CARMON.

March 24, 1841. 42-4w.

MULES FOR SALE.

FIVE likely young MULES for Sale. A bargain will be given if applied for soon. Apply to

COOK & CO.

March 23, 1841. 42-tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Nott. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN D. STARR, *Adm'r.*

December 15, 1840. 28tf

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and SATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books, &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.

E. J. HALE.

October 5, 1840.

TRUST SALE

OF REAL AND PERSONAL

ESTATE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed by William R. Carmon, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday the 20th April next, the following

LANDS & IMPROVEMENTS,

In the County of Cumberland:—

One half of 440 acres of Land, on both sides of Little Rockfish, joining the Rockfish Factory lands.

One half of 500 acres near said Factory, on the West.

200 acres on both sides of Big Rockfish.

640 acres on both sides of Rockfish and Sandy Run.

349 acres on both sides of said creek, near the last tract.

641½ acres on both sides of Rockfish, including the Saw Mill.

640 acres on both sides of said Creek, joining the last described tract.

100 acres, near the Lower Mills on Rockfish.

109 acres, near the said Mills, being part of 300 acres granted to Thomas Emery.

650 acres on both sides of Big Rockfish, near J. Davis's.

649 acres, joining Colin McRae's and Black's lands, near the Rockfish Factory, on Little Rockfish.

640 acres, joining Jno. McPherson's lines, on both sides of Rockfish.

About 1300 acres on North side of Big Rockfish, between Jumping Gully and Puppy Creek

104 acres on the West side of Cape Fear River, joining Carver and others.

And on Wednesday the 21st April, at 12 o'clock at the residence of W. R. Carmon, on the Wilmington Road.—

Six Negro Slaves, two Wagons and four Mules, one Cart and three Horses, and all his stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, a set of Blacksmith's Tools and a set of Carpenter's Tools, a quantity of Corn and Forage, &c. &c.

Terms liberal and made known at the Sale.

JOS. CARMON, *Trustee.*

March 23, 1841. 42ts

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK, containing valuable papers, was found in the road near Fayetteville, a few days ago. The owner can obtain it by describing, and paying for this advertisement. Call at this Office.

March 24, 1841. 42tf

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County, one known for many years as the Plantation whereon I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.

Moore County, March 22, 1841. 42-1m

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' Cross Roads, Williamson county, Ten., } 7tf
July 4, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the safe-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.

JOHN HALL.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 21-tf

Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove to the South West, will sell his HOUSE and LOT, well known as a House of ENTERTAINMENT, in the healthy Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, on reasonable terms. The house is large and roomy, with 9 fire places in it, all in good repair, with two offices suitable for an Attorney or a Medical gentleman. The Stable is large and in good repair. The Lot contains 25 or 30 acres of land, lying convenient to the House, and under a good fence. He will exchange the above for other property, say a Waggon and Team, the balance for Negro property, good notes, or rather than no trade, he will take some of Tom Benton's yellow boys, or even Sub-Treasury shin plasters. If not sold by the 22d of April next, he will offer it at public Sale, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The Furniture will be sold with it, if the purchaser wishes. If not sold then, I will rent it on reasonable terms to a good tenant.

E. LOVE.

Richmond County, Feb. 19, 1841. 38-tspd

Moffat's Vegetable

LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

In the speech of Mr. Van Buren to his New York friends who gave him a public reception, we find the same allusion to his *party*, and the same want of allusion to his *country*, which was observed in his letter replying to the nomination of the Missouri Legislature. It is enough for him, he says, that his *party* has sustained him to the best of its ability, and this satisfied him, even though his *country* had rejected him. The address abounds in expressions of continued attachment to the party, but not a word of the People. His gratitude, his attachments, his hopes, and his rewards, all look to his *party.*—*Providence Journal.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

The solemn event which is announced above, although the public will have been in in some degree prepared for it, will be to the whole country an astounding blow. The uninterrupted health of the deceased patriot, his robust constitution and active strength, up to the last week of his life, had left his countrymen nothing to wish and nothing to fear in regard either to his bodily or mental capacity for the able discharge of the high trust to which he was called. The tens of thousands of citizens who assembled to witness the ceremony of his inauguration felt, in the clear tones of his trumpet voice, an assurance that he possessed health and strength equal to the arduous duties which lay before him. But this promise and this confidence were soon to suffer a sad reverse. The week before last, pursuing the practice of his active life, and his habit of early rising and exercise, the President, in the course of a long walk before breakfast, was overtaken by a slight shower, and got wet. The following day he felt symptoms of indisposition, which were followed by pneumonia, or bilious pleurisy, which ultimately baffled all medical skill, and terminated his virtuous, useful, and illustrious life, on Sunday morning, after an illness of eight days. He expired a little after midnight, surrounded by those members of his family who were in the city, the members of his Cabinet, and many personal friends. Immediately after his demise, the members of the Cabinet retired, and drew up and signed the above announciation, and caused it to be published. In the course of Saturday the President appeared so much better as to inspire hopes that his disease would be subdued, but about four P. M. a sudden and very unfavorable change took place, and he continued to sink until death closed the scene.

The last time the President spoke was at nine o'clock—a little more than three hours before he expired; and the words which he then uttered were so remarkable that they deserve to be recorded and remembered.—While Dr. Worthington and one or two other attendants were standing over him, having just administered to his comfort, he cleared his throat, as if desiring to speak audibly, and, as though he fancied himself addressing his successor or some official associate in the Government, said: "SIR, I WISH YOU TO UNDERSTAND THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF THE GOVERNMENT. I WISH THEM CARRIED OUT. I ASK NOTHING MORE."

These his last words were uttered in a distinct voice, and, as they were well calculated to do, impressed the gentlemen present so solemnly that Dr. Worthington immediately wrote them down for preservation. They present a brief but impressive record of the thoughts which occupied the last moments of the departed patriot, and are characteristic of the Roman devotion to his country which animated him throughout his life, and shone forth even in the hour of death. Thus passed from life, and from the station on earth most worthy of a noble ambition, this good and wise and illustrious citizen. It is not for us to attempt to do justice to the solemnity of the occasion, or to the deep grief which pervades all hearts. As more fitting and adequate than any thing which we could say, we quote the impressive language uttered from one of our pulpits yesterday by an eloquent Divine:

"The intelligence of this morning, my Christian friends, has filled thousands of hearts, and will fill thousands more, with sadness and anxiety. The Chief Magistrate of our Union is no more! One short month since, amidst the breathless attention of an immense multitude, with clear and solemn voice, he called God to witness that he would faithfully discharge the duties of that high office. He has now gone to appear in the presence of that God. The praises of his friends, the denunciations of his enemies, are alike awed into silence before this dispensation of mysterious Providence. Amid the busy schemings of man the Supreme Ruler has manifested his power; and we read with trembling sadness his awful lesson, of the uncertainty of human life, the emptiness of earthly glory.

"You have seen—how recently and sadly seen—that the summit of human power affords no security from the shafts of death. The illustrious man, lately almost a nation's idol, now lies in the calm deep slumber which knows no waking till the final day. Those deeds of service to his country which were so familiar to the lips of thousands, and that fidelity to his country's good, lately so fervently expressed, and as we trust so sincerely felt—these and all else that graced his character have followed him to the bar of the just and the merciful Judge. Before that bar, my friends, we also are to appear. We know not how soon. May we so use the present time as to prepare ourselves for that awful hour."

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIANS.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

Dear Sir: In compliance with the request made to us by yourself and the other gentlemen of the Cabinet, the attending and consulting Physicians have drawn up the abstract of a report on the President's case, which I herewith transmit to you. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. MILLER,
Attending Physician.

To the Hon. D. Webster,
Secretary of State.

On Saturday, March 27, 1841, President Harrison, after several days' previous indisposition, was seized with a chill and other symptoms of fever. The next day Pneumonia, with congestion of the liver and derangement of the stomach and bowels, was ascertained to exist. The age and debility of the patient, with the immediate prostration, forbade a resort to general blood-letting. Topical depletion, blistering, and appropriate internal remedies, subdued, in a great measure, the disease of the lungs and liver, but the stomach and intestines did not regain a healthy condition. Finally, on the 3d of April, at 3 o'clock P. M., profuse diarrhœa came on, under which he sank, at thirty minutes to 1 o'clock, on the morning of the fourth.

The last words uttered by the President, as heard by Dr. Worthington, were these: "Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."

THO. MILLER, M. D.,
Attending Physician.
FRED. MAY, M. D.,
N. W. WORTHINGTON, M. D.,
J. C. HALL, M. D.,
ASHTON ALEXANDER, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians.

Immediately after the decease of the President, Mr. Webster, Jr. Chief Clerk in the Department of State, accompanied by Mr. Beall, an officer of the Senate, sat out for the residence of the Vice President, in Virginia, bearing to him the following letter:

"WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

"To John Tyler,
"*Vice President of the United States.*

"Sir: It has become our most painful duty to inform you that William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, has departed this life.

"This distressing event took place this day, at the President's Mansion in this city, at thirty minutes before one in the morning.

"We lose no time in despatching the Chief Clerk in the State Department as a special messenger to bear you these melancholy tidings.

"We have the honor to be, with the highest regard, your obedient servants,

DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.
THOMAS EWING,
Secretary of the Treasury.
JOHN BELL,
Secretary of War.
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,
Attorney General.
FRANCIS GRANGER,
Postmaster General.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

The circumstances in which we are placed by the death of the President render it indispensable for us, in the recess of Congress and in the absence of the Vice President, to make arrangements for the Funeral Solemnities. Having consulted with the family and personal friends of the deceased, we have concluded that the funeral be solemnized on Wednesday the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock. The religious services to be performed according to the usage of the Episcopal Church, in which church the deceased most usually worshipped. The body to be taken from the President's House to the Congress Burying Ground, accompanied by a Military and a Civic Procession, and deposited in the Receiving Tomb.

The military arrangements to be under the direction of Major General Macomb, the General Commanding in Chief the Army of the United States, and Major General Walter Jones, of the Militia of the District of Columbia.

Commodore Morris, the senior Captain in the Navy now in the city, to have the direction of the naval arrangements.

The Marshal of the District to have the direction of the civic procession, assisted by the Mayors of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, and such other citizens as they may see fit to call to their aid.

John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, Members of Congress now in the city or its neighborhood, all the members of the Diplomatic body resident in Washington, all officers of Government, and citizens generally, are invited to attend.

And it is respectfully recommended to the officers of Government that they wear the usual bade of mourning.

DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.
THOMAS EWING,
Secretary of the Treasury.
JOHN BELL,
Secretary of War.
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
Attorney General.
FRANCIS GRANGER,
Postmaster General.

MILITIA OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The foregoing notice from the Heads of the Executive Departments of the Government informs you what a signal calamity has befallen us, in the death of the President of the United States, and the prominent part assigned you in those funeral honors which may bespeak a Nation's respect to the memory of a departed patriot and statesman, whose virtue and talents, as a citizen and soldier, had achieved illustrious services, and whose sudden death has disappointed the expectation of still more important benefits to his country.

With a view to carry into effect the views of these high officers of Government in a manner befitting the occasion, and honorable to the militia corps of this District, I request the General and Field Officers, the General Staff, and the Commandants of Companies, to assemble at my house to-morrow, (Tuesday, April 6,) precisely at 10 o'clock, to report the strength and equipment of the several corps of the militia, and to receive final instructions for parade and arrangement in the military part of the funeral procession.

The commandants of such militia corps from the neighboring States as desire to unite in the procession are respectfully invited to report to me as soon as practicable their intention, with a view to arrange them in due and uniform order, as a part of the general military escort.

The detail of these arrangements, to which all the military accessories, both of the regulars and militia, are expected to conform, will be published in due time for the information of all.

For the present, it is deemed sufficient to say that the whole military part of the procession, including the regular troops of every arm and denomination, and all the militia corps, whether of this District or of the States, will be consolidated in one column of escort, whereof Major General Macomb, commander of the army of the United States, will take the general command, and Brigadier General Roger Jones, Adjutant General of the Army of the United States, will act as Adjutant General and officer of the day.

WALTER JONES, *Major General,*
Commanding the Militia of the Dist. of Columbia.

The body of the late President will remain unenclosed in the coffin during to-day, to afford all who may desire it to take a last look at his mortal remains.

It is regretted that domestic circumstances had called the Secretary of the Navy from the Seat of Government before the occurrence of the President's illness, and have occasioned his absence at the present moment.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

THE FUNERAL.

What all the pomps and triumphs of our lives
But legacies in blossom. *Young.*

Wednesday having been set apart for the solemnities of the Funeral of the late President, some anxiety was felt, in the early part of the morning, as to the weather, for the sky was overcast, and fears were entertained lest it should come on to rain; but as the day advanced these apprehensions were dissipated, and, though it continued rather cool, this did but favor the march of the troops and of the other numerous collections of persons who formed portions of the Funeral Procession.

At sunrise, the sound of cannon from the several military stations in the vicinity of the city heralded the melancholy occasion which was to assemble the citizens of the District and its neighborhood, and minute guns were fired during the morning. In entire consonance with those mournful sounds was the aspect of the whole City, as well its dwellings as its population. The buildings on each side of the entire length of the Pennsylvania avenue, with scarcely an exception, and many houses on the contiguous streets, were hung with festoons and streamers of black, not only about the signs and entrances, but in many cases from all the upper stories. Almost every private dwelling had crape upon the knocker and bell-handle of its door, and many of the very humblest abodes hung out some spontaneous signal of the general sorrow. The stores, and places of business, even such as are too frequently seen open on the Sabbath, were all closed. Every thing like business seemed to have been forgotten, and all minds to be occupied with the purpose of the day.

The railroad cars approaching the city were crowded to excess, although the trains were doubled, and a large portion of the passengers stood up, from necessity, the entire way from Baltimore hither. The steamboats brought crowds of people from Alexandria, and the individuals entering the city from the adjacent country on horseback and in vehicles of every description seemed to be more numerous than even on the occasion of the late Inauguration. The great point of attraction was the President's Mansion. Towards that all steps, all thoughts, were tending. There lay the Body, closed in its leaden hearse, and covered with its solemn pall, seated in that deep repose which nothing shall break but the Archangel's trump. It lay on a bier in the East Room, (an occupation how different from its wont!) and ladies were admitted all the morning, who heaped upon the coffin offerings of the most beautiful flowers. The northern portico of the Mansion was hung with long banners of black, extending from column to column. The iron gates of the enclosure in front were closed, save when the carriages of the Foreign Ministers, Members of the Cabinet, the attending Physicians, the Clergy, and some other privileged persons were admitted, preparatory to their taking the places assigned them in the Funeral Procession.

The military portion of it, constituting the Funeral Escort, began to form in line on the New York avenue, immediately north of the President's House, and a most noble and imposing appearance it presented. Without undertaking to give the exact order or all the details of the military part of the procession, it must suffice us for the present to state that of volunteers, besides the Light Infantry, National Blues, and Columbia Artillery of this city, and the squadron of Potomac Dragoons from Georgetown, there were present the Eagle Artillerists, Eutaw Infantry, Invincibles, Independent Greys, National Guards, Maryland Cadets, and Military Association, of Baltimore, the Annapolis Greys, from the city of Annapolis, and a part of the York Riflemen and Washington Blues from York, Pennsylvania. Then there was a battalion of United States Marines, and a division of United States Light Artillery, commanded by Capt. Ringgold, from Fort McHenry. But one of the most impressive portions of the military part of the procession consisted of the dismounted and mounted officers of the Army, Navy, Militia, and Volunteers. Seldom has there been exhibited within a space so limited so many distinguished military men; the sight of whose well-known figures led back our thoughts to many a bloody field and many an ensanguined sea, on which the national honor has been well and nobly maintained.

The civic part of the Procession was not less striking than the military. It embraced the municipal officers of the District, the Clergy of all denominations, the Judiciary, the Executive officers of the Government, including the President of the United States and the Heads of Departments, the ex-members of the late Cabinet now in the city, the Comptrollers, Auditors, and Commissioners, Treasurer, Register, &c. with a numerous column of clerks in the several departments. Such members of both Houses of Congress as are in the city also attended, and Ex-President Adams in his place. Next followed Officers and Soldiers who had served under Gen. Harrison in the late war. Another division of the Procession consisted of public Societies and Associations, preceded by their banners, and wearing their respective badges—among whom we noticed the Society of Odd-Fellows, very richly attired, the Washington Catholic Temperance Association, with their white banner displaying the Cross which is the symbol of their faith, the Typographical Society, several Schools and Lyceums, and, to close all, the different Fire Companies of the District, in their showy and picturesque uniforms of cloaks, hats, and accoutrements, and with appropriate ensigns.

The music was excellent; several fine bands playing mournful airs, giving place, from time to time, to the muffled drums of the military, beating slow marches.

But the object of chief interest, and one which, as it passed, hushed every other sound, and caused many a tear to fall, was

THE FUNERAL CAR

containing the body of the deceased President. It was of large dimensions, in form an oblong platform, on which was a raised dais, the whole covered with black velvet. From the cornice of the platform fell a black velvet curtain outside of the wheels to within a few inches of the ground. From the corners of the car a black crape festoon was formed on all sides, looped in the centre by a funeral wreath. On the coffin lay the Sword of Justice and the Sword of State, surmounted by the scroll of the Constitution, bound together by a funeral wreath formed of the yew and the cypress. The Car was drawn by six white horses, having at the head of each a colored groom, dressed in white, with white turban and sash, and supported by pall-bearers in black. The effect was very fine. The contrast of this slowly-moving body of white and black, so opposite to the strong colors of the military around it, struck the eye even from the greatest distance, and gave a chilling warning beforehand that the corpse was drawing nigh.

The entire Procession occupied two full miles in length, and was marshalled on its way by officers on horseback carrying white batons with black tassels. The utmost order prevailed throughout; and, considering the very great concourse of people collected, the silence preserved during the whole course of the march was very impressive.

Before the body was removed from the Presidential Mansion, religious services were conducted in presence of the President of the United States and Ex-President Adams, the members of the late and present Cabinets, the Foreign Ministers, and the mourning household, by the Rev. Mr. Hawley. The Reverend gentleman declined making any address upon the occasion, but, pointing to a bible and Episcopal prayer-book which lay upon the table, stated that they had been purchased by the deceased President immediately after his arrival in the city, and had been in daily use by him since then; that the late President had declared to him (Mr. Hawley) personally, his full belief in the truth of the Christian Religion, and his purpose, had not disease intervened to prevent it, to have united himself to the Church on the succeeding Sabbath.

On the firing of the signal gun at the appointed hour, the Procession, having received into its ranks the Funeral Car and the Family Mourners who followed the remains of their relative to the tomb, moved along Pennsylvania avenue, under the fire of minute guns near the President's House, repeated at the City Hall on the head of the column arriving opposite to it, and at the Capitol on its reaching the western gate of the enclosure. Having reached the Capitol Square, passing on the South side of it, the Procession advanced over the plains eastward till it reached the space in front of the Congressional Burying Ground. Here the Car halted, while the line was formed by the Military as they arrived, and then passed slowly on, being saluted as it passed with colors lowered, the troops presenting arms, and the officers saluting it in military form. Having reached the principal entrance, the Car was again halted; the coffin was taken down and placed on the shoulders of the bearers; the Clergy advanced, and the Rev. Mr. Hawley, reciting the solemn funeral service of the Episcopal Liturgy, the Procession advanced down the principal avenue of the Cemetery until it reached the receiving vault, where a space had been kept open by sentries under arms, and where a hollow square being formed, the coffin was lowered into the vault. A signal being given to the troops outside, the battalion of Light Artillery, who were placed on an adjoining eminence, fired a salute, which was immediately followed by the several military bodies in line, who commenced firing from the left to the right, and continued the salute till it had thrice gone up the whole line.

The Procession then resumed its march, and returned by the same route to the city, where the troops were dismissed, and the citizens retired to their several abodes. By five o'clock, nothing remained but empty streets and the emblems of mourning upon the houses, and the still deeper gloom, which oppressed the general mind with renewed power after all was over, and the sense of the public bereavement alone was left to fill the thoughts.

It is highly creditable, as well to the present Heads of Departments by whom the Funeral of the late President was arranged as to the Ex-Members of the Cabinet of the late Administration now in this city, that the latter were individually and particularly invited to attend, and all did attend, the Funeral of Gen. Harrison.

That no honor might be wanting which it was possible to pay to the memory of the deceased patriot President, the Legislature of the State of Maryland, being in session, adjourning for the purpose, came to this city in a body attended by their officers and the symbols of their authority, and joined in the Funeral Procession.

From the Legislature of Pennsylvania, too, also in session, a joint committee of both Houses arrived in this city on Wednesday morning, and truly represented the feeling of that great State on this melancholy occasion.

There is something touching and morally beautiful in the merging of all party distinctions, in the above instances, in the feeling of respect due to the memory of the honored dead.—*Nat. Intell gencer.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

It is known that, for many years past, General Harrison had become daily more and more impressed with religious feelings, always treating serious things seriously, and showing himself mindful of his future accountability. A member of his family has stated that, for many months past, he has never omited the reading of the Scriptures every night before retiring to rest, however harassed by company, or worn down by fatigue. On Monday, the third day of his indisposition, and before he felt himself in any particular danger, he declared to those around him that he had long been deeply impressed with the truths of the Christian Religion, and regretted that he had not connected himself with the Church as a communicant.

The occasion affords us an appropriate opportunity for republishing a paragraph from his Inaugural Address, which we know has been read with pleasure by thousands, and will now, we are confident, be perused again with increased interest. Already speaking from the tomb, how valuable are those sentiments of morality and religion, addressed to the living by the distinguished dead!

"I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow-citizens a profound reverence for the Christian Religion, and a thorough conviction that sound morals, religious liberty, and a just sense of religious responsibility, are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness; and to that good Being who has blessed us by the gifts of civil and religious freedom, who watched over and prospered the labors of our Fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us institutions far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of our beloved country in all future time."

The remark of Rev. Dr. Hawley was, that of the six Presidents he had known, and preached to, General Harrison was the only one whom he saw worshipping God upon his knees. As further proof of the Christian faith of the President, and as an illustration of his nobleness of character, we have evidence that nearly a year since, he manifested a disposition to become a member of the Episcopal Church of Cincinnati. He was pressed by his Clergyman to do so. The answer was that he would but for the fact that he knew his motives would be impeached, and he would be accused of connecting himself with a Church of God for political purposes. He intended to have become a member of a Christian Church while President of the United States, and thus add to a Christian duty which he owed himself, the Christian virtue of a good example. For the loss of such a man well may the nation grieve. We are told that upon the night of his death, tears fell from eyes that seldom weep. Dying as he did like a statesman and a Christian, with his last thoughts for his country and his last hopes in God, we find our griefs lessened in the hope that a blessed immortality awaits him.

A letter from Washington says:—"General Harrison's wife is at the North Bend. The blow will be frightful to her, for her attachment to him is intense, and her health is very feeble. He leaves one son and three daughters. The ladies of the President's household now are Mrs. Taylor, of Va., Mrs. Harrison (daughter-in-law,) and Mrs. Findley," and a Miss Clark of Baltimore, the beloved daughter of a mother who saved his life he thinks many years since.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

RALEIGH, April 6, 1841.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Raleigh, assembled at the City Hall, at 3 o'clock, P. M., April 6, 1841, for the purpose of giving public expression to the deep feelings of regret and sorrow produced in the community by the melancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States, and to offer a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of their illustrious Chief Magistrate,

On motion of Maj. C. L. Hinton,

Dr. Simmons J. Baker was called to the Chair, and Chas. Dewey appointed Secretary. The Chairman then briefly stated the object of the meeting.

Charles Manly, Esq. then presented the following resolutions, which he prefaced with a short but impressive and pertinent address:

In the inscrutable designs of an all gracious Providence, it has pleased Almighty God to put an end to the mortal existence of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States.

Regarding this afflictive event as a national bereavement—as a great public calamity which has fallen upon our country, it is meet and proper to make that public manifestation of mourning which has been recommended and practiced by civilized countries in all ages: Wherefore

Resolved, That the Reverend Clergy of this City be requested to have appropriate services in their respective Churches on such early day as they may designate.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow-citizens that to-morrow, the 7th instant, be regarded and kept as a day of public mourning; that the stores and work shops be closed, and ordinary business suspended.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow-citizens, of both sexes, to wear the usual badge of mourning for ninety days.

The resolutions having been read, the Hon. George E. Badger rose and addressed the meeting at some length, in strains of the purest and most affecting eloquence, on the noble and enviable public and private character of the deceased. He dwelt much on his numerous private virtues, and pronounced him, in the powers of his intellect, and the qualities of his heart, a noble and beautiful specimen of the work of the Creator; and concluded by expressing the firm conviction that he would be embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen as their second WASHINGTON.

The Rev. Mr. Welch, Agent of the American Sunday School Union, being present, took occasion to say that more than twenty years' personal acquaintance with General Harrison enabled him to add his testimony to the truth and justice of what had just been said in his praise; and that it gave him pleasure to respond with a hearty AMEN, if he said no more.

The resolutions were then *unanimously* adopted.

The meeting adjourned.

S. J. BAKER, *Chairman.*

C. DEWEY, *Secretary.*

In conformity with the recommendation of the Town Authorities, the citizens of Wilmington on yesterday, in the customary modes, demonstrated their deep sense of respect to the memory of the deceased Chief Magistrate of the country. There was a general suspension of business operations, the stores and counting houses being closed. Minute guns were fired at morning, noon and night, twenty-six at each period, and in the intervening time, quarter hour guns, and the various bells tolling at intervals during the day. The shipping had their flags at half mast as had several flag staves. As a further token of individual feeling, very many put on the badge of crape, which will be worn for thirty days.

It was indeed a day of general gloom. Never have we known the deep emotions of the heart so fully exhibited as on this melancholy occasion. People of all ranks and classes seemed to feel the loss as though it were of a dear friend.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The Late President.—On receipt of the melancholy intelligence of the President's death, Sunday evening, the public bell was tolled until night, and in accordance with the action of the Governor and Council, was continued from sun-rise to sun set yesterday, and 100 guns fired at regular intervals throughout the day.—*Richmond Whig.*

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, April 5.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN.

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The British Queen, after a passage of twenty-four days from England, arrived at Quarantine at two o'clock on Sunday morning. The steamer was compelled to put into Halifax on the 20th, and was out of fuel almost when she arrived there. She left Halifax on Friday, and had a three days' passage to this port. For ten days the Queen suffered severely from a continued storm, and the weather was more boisterous than any she had before experienced.

Her news is important, but by no means of an alarming character. The intelligence is but six days later than that received by the Boston Steamer two weeks since; and though abounding in interesting events, is not of a character to disturb the quiet and present relations which at present exist between England and the United States.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Spirit of the English Press.

That our readers may form a correct opinion as to the origin of all the excitement about town in reference to the news from England, we condense every thing of importance upon the subject from the English Press.

The London Chronicle of the 8th March speaks of the news from the United States as important only in consequence "of a very warlike report, presented by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina. The report," says the Chronicle, "justifies the State of New York for the course it has pursued towards Mr. McLeod, and argues at great length that his capture was perfectly justifiable on every principle of international law. The report also dwells at great length on what it terms the 'aggressions' of Great Britain, and it is altogether very fierce and very warlike in its tone." "The views of the leading speakers" are then spoken of as "contrasting strongly with the spirit of the official document."

The London Standard of the 8th contains a long rodomontade in review of Mr. Pickens' Report. It is as much worse than the Report as the Report is worse than the cool and courteous opinions of a sagacious Statesman. With sensible men it can excite no feeling but that of disgust or merriment.

The Morning Herald says, "the financial and political news from New York produced a considerable impression on the Stock Market, but the depth of this impression would be ill measured by the actual decline merely in quotations of stocks, for it must be remembered that the funds were on the rise, and with a firm tendency to a greater still."

The Globe of the 8th says of the vote in Congress upon the Report, "that the subject being thus taken up by Congress, the government must of course act in conformity with the will of the majority, and therefore the chance of seeing the acts of the inferior jurisdiction of the State of New York overruled by the General Government no longer exists. It makes the danger of a collision more imminent than it was before. Our citizens, viewing it in this light, have shown a much greater degree of alarm regarding the question this morning, than they did on the receipt of the previous communication, and stocks fell ⅜ or ½ per cent. immediately after the opening of business."

The London Times of the 8th speaks in the same temper of the Pickens Report as other English papers, and regards it as offensive every way. The party vote upon the Report it regards as favorable. "If," says the Times, "the Harrison Government be, as we believe it will be, against the report, is there not ground to fear that they may be too feeble to resist the war faction? That Providence may yet, by some unforeseen and blessed interposition, deign to save this realm from the calamities which threaten to force themselves upon her, who is there that must not fervently pray?" The Times, like every English paper we have read, speaks of the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations as false in every important particle.

The papers of the 9th and 10th of March, time having elapsed to cool the hot heads of England, speak in a much better tone and temper of the differences between the two countries. The Chronicle of the 9th reviews the Report of Mr. Pickens in a manner not calculated to engender any bad feeling between us. It bases its review, however, in part upon erroneous information as to the burning of the Caroline, and the character of the steamer. The Chronicle, in its money article of the 9th, also says:—"The report, by Mr. Pickens, had the effect of depressing the funds 1-2 per cent. but the market soon partially recovered, and the closing price of Monday was only 3-8 per cent. lower than that of Saturday. Much as we regret the reception even of such a document as this report of Mr. Pickens's, adds the Chronicle, by a branch of the American Legislature, we are not, after hearing the opinions of some of the best informed parties in the city on American affairs, shaken in our opinion that the questions now at issue between the United States and Great Britain will yet be settled by negotiation."

The papers of the 10th of March, our last dates, contain nothing of interest in reference to American affairs, or news from China.

HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The news from America was the subject of remark in the House of Lords on the day preceding the reception of the War Report of the member from South Carolina. Lord Melbourne, on the 8th, was asked by the Earl of Mountcashell, if the report was genuine. He could not believe it was, couched as it was in such uncourteous language. He regarded it as an invention of some agent of the Stock Jobbers, who had taken that means to impose upon the credulity of the people. The concluding remarks of the Earl in reference to the report, were, that "at the present moment he did not think it right to make any observation on the subject; but if they were given to understand that the report was to be considered as official, he should feel it to be his duty at a proper time to bring the matter before the House, for a document more insulting to this nation could not possibly be conceived."

Viscount Melbourne said he was unable to give any other answer to the question of the noble earl, than by stating that he was not aware whether any communication had been received that morning from her Majesty's Minister in the United States relative to the subject referred to. But he apprehended from the form in which the document appeared that there could be no doubt of its authenticity.

In the House of Commons, nothing was said of the last news from the United States. On the 5th of March, however, American affairs were discussed there by Messrs. Hume, O'Brien and Ewart. In regard to the resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, —appropriating $400,000 for the removal of the troops from the disputed territory,—and the true bill which had been found by the United States against McLeod, Mr. O'Brien said that if the information was as stated, it "amounted to nothing less than a declaration of war against Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) He was more averse to war than any individual in that House. He looked upon a war with the United States as one more to be deprecated, than any other, inasmuch as it must be of a fratricidal character. (Hear, hear.) He likewise saw that the vast commercial interests of this country must be exposed to disaster by its continuance."

In regard to the sketch of the debate we have quoted from the proceedings of the House of Commons, it is but proper to remark by way of seeming confirmation that there was a rumour in London on the sailing of the Queen, that an English squadron would be ordered on our coast, and the land force increased in Canada and New Brunswick.

The Acadia, which arrived at Boston on the 7th, brings news nine days later than that by the British Queen, but not as important.

The general opinion seemed to be in England that the United States was ambitious of provoking a war with England, and that, as it was considered, without good or sufficient cause. It is thought, however, that the good sense of the English will teach them that more is to be gained by peace than war. They who cried the loudest for preparation for war when Mr. Pickens' report first reached London, became more cool and collected in the indulgence of a second, sober thought.

It is regretted, that domestic circumstances had called the Secretary of the Navy from the Seat of Government before the occurrence of the President's illness, and have occasioned his absence up to this moment. Mr. Badger is still in this city.—*Ral. Reg.*

JOHN TYLER'S LETTER.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 16, 1840.

Gentlemen: Your letter bearing date the 3d of October, which seems to have been written with the full knowledge that I was absent from Virginia, was received by me within a few hours after my reaching home, from a protracted absence commencing before its date, and terminating with this day. If it has been published, as I am led to suppose it has been, from the statement in your letter of your intention to publish it, I have not up to this moment seen the newspaper which contains it. This will readily explain to you the reason that it has not earlier been answered.

Judging from the references which you have been pleased to make to a speech delivered by me before the Tippecanoe Club of Washington city, on my late journey to Ohio, I am led to suppose that I should not have been honored by your correspondence if in that address I had not ventured to predict with some degree of confidence, (a confidence which recent events have not been calculated to impair,) that William Henry Harrison was destined to supplant Martin Van Buren in the Presidential office. But to whatever cause I may have been indebted for the honor, I am thankful to you for the assurance which you give me, that you address me from no desire "to break in upon my halcyon repose, or in any way to disquiet or annoy me." I beg to assure you that you have done neither the one nor the other. My fear, however, is that I have been guilty of a similar offence towards you by my speech at Washington—for although I had remained at home during the whole year up to a late day in September, within a short distance of your own residence; and although, from your admitted intelligence, you must have weighed the "possible" contingency of my succession to the Presidency, for the reasons which you assign, earlier than the day on which your letter bears date,—yet you have not deemed it necessary to question me on any point whatever. Be that as it may, I doubt not that it will be a source of infinite gratification to you to be informed, and I give you the information on knowledge obtained by myself during my recent visit to Ohio, that General Harrison, who is now in his 68th year, enjoys a robust and vigorous constitution—that he has visited the most of the State in which he resides during the last few months, travelling by night and by day, delivering speeches to large assemblages of his fellow-citizens—that his health is perfect, and that the prospect of a continuance of his life for four years to come, is as great as that which appertains to me or yourselves. I shall also be permitted to assure you, that you are mistaken in supposing that his political views are reluctantly given, or are confined "to his relations or partizans." On the contrary, many come to hear his addresses with opinions unfavorable to him, and go away his warm and decided supporters.—He candidly and frankly gives utterance to his opinions; and in proof of this I take leave to refer you, with some emphasis, to his speeches at Columbus, Fort Meigs, Carthage and Dayton—You will find them in any Whig newspaper, although I do not remember to have seen them in any Administration print.

Before I proceed to answer your inquiry, I shall be pardoned for saying that I am so far uninformed of the name of the gentleman whom the Administration party in Virginia and the South propose to sustain for the Vice Presidency in opposition to myself—and for suggesting to you that in order to decide upon my claims to that distinction, which I readily admit are of no great weight, whether it would not have been proper to have obtained the name of the rival candidate and to have propounded to him the same questions which you have propounded to me—By a comparison of opinions between us, would you not have been better prepared to decide how to cast your suffrages on the 2d of November next? And I submit to you in all fairness, whether when my opponents are running a blank ticket against me without any designated rival, it is altogether proper to put me in the witness stand and subject me to a rigid cross examination? This can only be justified upon the ground that you are firmly of the opinion that Mr. Van Buren *cannot die*, although in his 62d year, for four years to come, and that General Harrison must inevitably do so. If there was an indemnity from death to all who had not obtained their 67th year, while a decree had been pronounced by the Creator that all who had attained that age should die before the lapse of four years, I could well imagine that your desire "to preserve our liberty and happiness" might lead you to propound interrogatories to me, and to take no concern as to the opinions and views of the person who was destined at some time or other to be placed on the ticket with Mr. Van Buren: But no such decree has gone forth—and the fact that a citizen has attained his 67th year, now excites apprehensions with you which were never displayed before. In 1832 Gen. Jackson, then in his 68th year, was re-elected to the Presidency without any of the gloomy forebodings of his demise which are now said to exist as to General Harrison—and I am yet to learn that he was either more robust or active than Gen. Harrison now is.

Hoping to be pardoned for the freedom of my suggestions, which the style and manner of your letter have given rise to, I will now proceed with as much brevity as I can to answer your numerous inquiries.

1. To your first inquiry I answer that it is not only the right but the duty of the people, or any portion of them, to make themselves acquainted with the opinions and sentiments of those who either represent them, or are candidates for their suffrages. *"as to the character of the government, the powers it may constitutionally exert, and the measures and policy it ought to pursue."* But I must with equal candor declare to you, that if any portion of the people, *from no real purpose of obtaining information*, but actuated by the *sole desire* of making political capital for his adversary (*they themselves resolved to vote against him no matter what responses he may give.*) shall propound questions to a candidate for office, they are guilty of perverting the true object of inquiry, and that in such a case the candidate is at liberty to answer or not as to him may seem best. It is a game of *trap* which is designed by the interrogators, and it is for him to decide whether they shall play it successfully or not.

2. To your second inquiry, I answer that the right and the duty of the People to propound interrogatories, necessarily implies an obligation on the part of the candidate to answer. And for these second part of your inquiry, as to the right the Representative to obey the wishes of stituents, I refer you for my opinion to given in the House of Delegates of this session of 1812-'13, to my speech delivered House of Representatives in the session of on the compensation Law, and to my letter General Assembly of Virginia, upon my my seat in the Senate of the United States the Expunging Resolutions, a proceeding too recent and too prominent for you to gotten.

3. This inquiry, you must permit me to somewhat a singular one. It neither has my opinions of the character of the Govern powers it may constitutionally exert, or the and policy it ought to pursue. It requires ter into a review of the conduct of whether tell you whether the same has, among other been compatible with good manners. N a task which I must decline—for I would lingly set up as an exclusive judge of w not good manners, which you are aware dum is an axiom entirely too old to be a matter of taste, and *de gustibus non est* less overthrown, by any opinion of mine. desired me to make good my declaration, that all the changes of his public life," General had followed the precepts of General W would promptly have done so." One of precepts of that great man—a precept forced by his example—was, that it was a good citizen to devote all his energies body to his country, and to peril his life in her cause; and history fully attests that been the uniform course of General Ha the early age of nineteen. The history West is his history, and the declaration Madison, that "no man had rendered more services to his country, and had been so ed, as fully sustained by facts which us."

But you say, that General Harrison first instance, to answer inquiries, and answered them to connections and You do not deny, but that since, and in all men properly to have judged of his he has answered. The utmost extent then, according to your own view of that he has not answered as promptly have desired, but just as soon as he it was necessary, and fully in time to his countrymen in possession of all the der that you might decide on its fitness sidential office. But my information different from yours. I know that his every subject on which he has been any importance, have been given long present canvass commenced. His address People of the Cincinnati District, in 18 fully his opinions "as to the character ment, and the powers it might constitution his Vincennes speech, and his letter rien, published four years ago, are full on the subject of Abolition.—What more inquirer after truth have desired than a ence to these expressions of opinion? not content his opponents. They deem portance to their party to appear not to and therefore the charge of his being of a Committee," and the "caged candidate utterly unfounded this charge was, has demonstrated to the whole world.

4. I have cause to thank you for a kind feeling towards the people of the Columbia, although you do me too much supposing it to be *parental*. I certainly interest in their welfare, although I never be regarded by them in the light of a par I did not tell them "whether I would save them from the off attempted invasion Anatical Abolitionists," it was because reason to believe they knew full well my on that object. My recorded votes in Senate, and my opinions spread before through the medium of the public press their knowledge of the fact that I was a zen of the State of Virginia, left me no plain to them on that head. I have now to your inquiry, to quote and to adopt the General Harrison, as expressed in his letter Berrien, of Georgia, dated 20th of 1836, in the following words: "I do not Congress can abolish Slavery in the Dist Lamia, without the consent of the States and Maryland, and the people of the would be a breach of faith towards the St mentioned, who would certainly not have cession, if they had supposed that it was used for a purpose so different from that its object, and so injurious to them as a population, in the midst of their slave po the same description. Nor do I believe gress could deprive the People of the Columbia of their property without their would be to revive the doctrine of the Great Britain in relation to the power of before the Revolutionary War, and in direct to the principles advanced by Lord Chat what was a man's own was exclusively ly his own, and could not be taken from out his own consent or his legal repres Whether I would veto a bill violatory of tions, so plainly expressed, if seated in dential Chair—a station which I neither the future, or expect to devolve on me in way—it would seem to be the merest wan erogation to answer. You would not course any more than you have cause to course of Gen. Harrison, under the circ supposed.

5. In reply to the first branch of your quote and adopt the language of General in his speech delivered at Dayton: "The in the Constitution, any express grant of such purpose, and it could never be consi exercise that power, save in the event granted to Congress could not be carried without resorting to such an institution. ter branch of your inquiry is fully answe answer to the first part. The constitution Congress, in express terms, "all powers necessary and proper" to carry into execu ed powers. Now, if "the powers granted not be carried into effect without incorp Bank, then it becomes "necessary and pro of course expedient—a conclusion which no one would deny who desired to see the of the Government preserved, and kept in operation. Whether I would or would the *veto*, it will be time enough for me to I am either a candidate for, or an expect Presidential office—neither of which I wish to be. If your question had been so v have inquired of me what course I would elevated to the Vice Presidency, and I called upon to vote upon a bill for the phatic answer. As it is, I have only to re my speech delivered in the House of Repres of the United States in 1819, on the ques suing a scire facias against the Bank, and given in the Senate of the U. S. in 18 question of re-chartering the late Bank.

6. That Congress has a right to impose merchandize import[ed], none can deny. duties, you are well aware, is called a *tariff*. The power "to lay duties" is given Constitution in express terms. The right the articles of import on which to levy them unquestionable. Every duty imposed, of *tanto* as a bounty on the production of the ticle at home, and it has been considered cy on the part of ALL Administrations so the duties as to advance the production of ticles as were of national importance. I do not doubt the policy or expediency of course. The duties, however, should be reference to revenue, except where they counteract the policy of a foreign Governm with a view to the regulation of trade. hesitation in saying that I regard the cu law as obligatory on the country, and that solved, so far as it depends on myself, to its provisions in good faith.

7. This question is a mere abstraction sent condition of the Treasury, for the money there to carry out any system of im provements. My votes are repeatedly record the journals of Congress against the power gress over this subject, in all its phrases as well in regard to roads and canals, as and rivers. The first, viz: appropriations and canals, have well nigh entirely ceased nual appropriations, to a large amount,

to harbors and rivers, with the sanction and val of the President of the U. States.

What Gen. Harrison may have said, written or upon the subject of the Proclamation or Force and whether he approved of Mr. Webster's h upon those subjects, is as well known to elves as me. I have had no conversation with pon such subjects, nor have I ever received any unication from him in relation to them. I before me his speech delivered at Dayton, in I find this emphatic sentence: "If the Augean is to be cleansed, it will be necessary to go to the principles of Jefferson"—and at an earart of the same speech, the following: "I have charged with being a Federalist. I deny that belonged to that class of politicians. How I belong to that party? I was educated in the l of Anti-Federalism," &c. &c. These sentiare decidedly at variance with the doctrines of roclamation, and are but recently expressed. herefore, that I can say to you, is, that I do not that if you will apply to him for information the subjects referred to in your question, he romptly give it; and I take leave to recommend ou pursue a similar course towards Mr. Van n.

Whether Gen. Harrison would veto a charter Bank of the U. States, I have no other knowe that that given by him to the public in his letSherrod Williams, and in his Dayton speech. he denies to the Government the right to abolavery in the District of Columbia without the nt of the States of Virginia and Maryland, and ople of the District, is sufficiently proven by tter to Judge Berrien, already quoted. That nies to Congress all power over slavery in the ct, is proven by the same letter, and many hes of his in print. That while he believes the to exist in Congress to construct roads and s, yet that he no longer believes it prudent or ient to exercise it, he has repeatedly declared l his determination to adhere to the principles e compromise act, he has also declared.

I unhesitatingly declare it as my firm convicthat William Henry Harrison is qualified to l and promote the liberties and happiness of his ry, because he is the stern and unflinching adce of popular rights, and the uncompromising ent of the bold and daring assumptions of rs which have of late years been claimed and ised by the Chief Executive Magistrate of this n—because he regards the public offices as the ry as created for the benefit and advantage of eople, and not for the political advantage of the dent, and in that spirit, utterly denies the right, e part of the President, to remove from office who is honest, capable and faithful to the Conion," to make way for another, whose chief recommendation is to be found in his being a noisy clamorous demagogue and partizan—because he ll carry with him into the Administration the prinof Jefferson, and would require of the officers to abstain from interfering in the elections, to bestow a close attention to their duties, in of the active partnership which is now every e exhibited—because he is committed by his ples, to recommend and to urge upon Congress doption of such measures as will ultimate in committing the custody of the public moneys to hands than the President's, so as effectually to ate the Purse from the Sword—because he is or of economy in the public expenditures, in ssion to that wasteful course of extravagance h is caused the public expenditures to increase, years, from $13,000,000 exclusive of the payof the public debt, to near $40,000,000 annually—because he is the sworn enemy to corrupand the lover of virtue—because in his election by his example, will be established and secured atest of all reforms, without which the evil ruption is hopeless, viz: the limiting, for all e time, the Presidential term of service to a stain of four years—and because he is an honest a Republican in principle, and a patriot in peace. I might find other reasons in the history of his life—a life devoted to the service of his country. I have fully answered your inquiries.

ing responded fully and freely to your inquiries, am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant.

JOHN TYLER.

Wilson E. Jeter, Philip Mayo, Wm. Dickinson, er Elmore, Yousel S. Rust, R. H. Burch, Ro W. Hill, Joseph Blunt, John M. Timberlake.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

y the extraordinary despatch used in ing the Official Intelligence to the Vice ident, at Williamsburg, and similar deh by him in repairing to the seat of ernment, John Tyler, now President of United States, arrived in this city yesterorning, at 5 o'clock, and took lodgings own's Hotel.

12 o'clock, all the Heads of Departs, except the Secretary of the Navy, has not yet returned to the city from sit to his family,) waited upon him, to im their official and personal respects. were received with all the politeness kindness which characterize the new ident. He signified his deep feeling e public calamity sustained by the death resident Harrison, and expressed his und sensibility to the heavy responsiies so suddenly devolved upon himself. spoke of the present state of things with t concern and seriousness, and made wn his wishes that the several Heads of artments would continue to fill the es which they now respectively occupy, his confidence that they would afford all aid in their power to enable him to y on the administration of the Governt successfully.

The President then took and subscribed following oath of office:

o solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute ffice of President of the United States, and will, best of my ability, preserve, protect, and de the Constitution of the United States.

JOHN TYLER.

pril 8, 1841.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, } ss.
and County of Washington, }

William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, certify that the above named John Tyler personally appeared before me this day, and, although he deems himself qualified to perform the duties and exercise the powers and of President on the death of William Henry rison, late President of the United States, without any other oath than that which he has taken as President, yet, as doubts may *arise*, and for er caution, took and subscribed the foregoing before me.

W. CRANCH.

pril 6, 1841.

we may be permitted, for a moment, to withour thoughts from the afflicting dispensation ch has so suddenly overwhelmed the country, to cast a hasty glance at the future, we would the occasion of announcing the new Presi's arrival at the seat of Government, to congrate the country that, under the happy operation of system of Government, the chief Executive er devolves so quietly and peaceably from the ds of one citizen to those of another; and more cially to congratulate the country that he who succeeds the late President Harrison is not only n of honor, of talent, and character, well known e country, but that he owes his elevation to the e place he now fills to the prevalence of those e principles which put President Harrison in that e before him. President Tyler is a Whig—a Whig; and we risk nothing in expressing our e confidence that he will fulfil, in all their exthe expectations of the People when they bere on him an office from which it was possible, hey knew, he might be elevated to the Chief istracy of the Union. He is pledged to this, only by his high character, but by his known iments and his unspotted patriotism.

n the other hand, we risk as little in predicting the great majority of the People of the country give to him at once and in advance their full confidence and entire support, not doubting in any degree that he will prove himself a true exponent of those great principles for which they have so long struggled, and struggled at last successfully.

National Intelligencer.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1841.

THE NATION'S CALAMITY.—In our last we announced very briefly, the sad news then just received, of the death of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, the People's President. In this week's paper, to the exclusion of almost every thing else, we give the particulars of his death, burial, &c. which we are confident will possess a deeper interest to our readers than any thing we could say.

The most feeling and appropriate evidences of public distress have almost every where followed the receipt of the sad intelligence. In this town it will be seen from the proceedings below that a public meeting has been held, without distinction of party, and a determination come to, to set apart next Friday for paying a proper tribute to the memory of the departed. We understand that the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist has consented to deliver the Oration on that occasion.

In pursuance of the Orders received at the Fayetteville Arsenal from the War Department, the National Flag was suspended at half-mast, during the whole of Saturday last, and 13 guns fired at sun-rise, half-hour guns during the whole day, and 26 guns again at sun-set.

Since writing the above, we are informed that the Committee of Arrangements have determined on a Civic and Military Procession, a programme of which, with all the details, will be published in hand bill form, so that the different Companies and the citizens may know at what hour the Procession will move.

Capt. J. A. J. Bradford will act as Marshal of the Day, aided by three Assistant Marshals.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, held pursuant to public notice, at the Town Hall, on Friday afternoon last, to adopt measures in regard to the demise of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, on motion of Hon. Henry Potter, Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, Magistrate of Police, was called to the Chair, and J. W. Sandford and J. W. Wright, appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman having announced the object of the meeting with appropriate remarks, on motion of Duncan G. McRae, Esq.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, under he dispensation of Providence, which has removed the Chief Magistrate of the Union.

Whereupon, Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, Rev. Colin Melver, Hon. H. Potter, D. G. McRae, and Jas. C. Dobbin, were appointed that committee, who, after retiring, reported through their Chairman, the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Authentic intelligence of the death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States, having been received, the citizens of the town of Fayetteville, in Town Meeting assembled, for the purpose of paying that tribute of respect which is at all times proper and becoming to departed worth, occupying exalted station:

Resolved, That we deplore the bereavement which our country has sustained in the death of the late WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens to wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That an orator be appointed to pronounce an eulogy on the life and character of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of this Republic.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to procure an orator, and to make all the arrangements to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions, and that it be recommended to the citizens that the day set apart by the Committee for the purpose of paying a proper tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, be observed by a cessation of business.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee of arrangements under the fourth Resolution:

Dr. Thos. N. Cameron,	John W. Sandford,
Hon. Henry Potter,	Dr. Benj'n Robinson,
Rev. Colin McIver,	Charles T. Haigh,
James C. Dobbin,	Charles P. Mallett,
Samuel T. Hawley,	John Huske,
John W. Wright,	Louis D. Henry,
Samuel W. Tillinghast,	David Reid.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the newspapers of the town. The meeting then adjourned.

THOS. N. CAMERON, *Chairman.*

J. W. SANDFORD, } *Secretaries.*
J. W. WRIGHT, }

A YEAR'S SALARY.—It is probable that the whole country will unite upon a proposition which has been made simultaneously at the North and the South, that Congress ought to vote to the widow or family of Gen. Harrison a year's salary, instead of the month's salary to which only they are entitled. He died in the public service, and even in death his thoughts were for his country and her good. He had doubtless expended many thousands already in consequence of his position, and as he is not rich, his Family should not suffer for those comforts which money can buy, in addition to that deeper deprivation with which Providence has visited them.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of the public to the sale of Valuable Real Estate and Negroes, advertised to take place on to-morrow. See fourth page.

EARLY STRAWBERRIES.—We were presented by a gentleman yesterday with a few ripe Strawberries, grown in his garden. They are the first we have seen this season.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.—Within a short time past, two new Cotton Factories, located in this vicinity, have gone into operation.

The first is the Beaver Creek Factory, situated about 6 miles from this town, owned by Messrs. Hall & Johnson of this place. The building is 50 by 118 feet, 3 stories high, with an attic, is capable of containing 4000 spindles, of which 960 are already put up and in operation.

The other is located on Little River, about 10 miles from town, is owned by a Company, Duncan Murchison, Esq. and others. The building is 87 by 42 feet, 2 stories high, with an attic, calculated for 2500 spindles, of which from 1000 to 1100 are now up, and in full operation.

The Machinery of both these Mills is from the Matteawan Works, N. Y.

There are six Cotton Factories now in operation in this town and vicinity, viz:

1st. Mallett's Factory, owned by Charles P. Mallett, Esq., 1500 spindles, working 52 hands, and consuming about 800 bales of Cotton per annum. Capital invested, $40,000.

2d. The Cross Creek Factory, owned by Benbow & Co., 1208 spindles, employing 45 persons, and consuming 572 bales of Cotton per annum. Capital invested $30,000.

3d. The Phœnix Factory, owned by a Company, of which Col. Jas. H. Hooper is President; 2150 spindles and 60 looms; employing 80 persons, and consuming 650 bales of Cotton; capital invested $52,000.

4th. The Rockfish Factory, owned by a Company, C. P. Mallett, Esq. President; 4460 spindles and 100 looms, most of which are already in operation; employing when in full operation about 150 persons, and consuming about 1250 bales of Cotton. Capital invested $112,000.

5th. The Beaver Creek Factory, as above. Capital invested $40,000. Persons employed at present about 50. Cotton consumed about 350 bales per annum. It is intended to fill up the Mill as rapidly as possible.

6th. The Little River Factory, as above. Capital invested about $25,000, working from 30 to 40 hands, consuming about 600 bales per annum.

Total invested $299,000; No. of spindles 11,198; No. of looms 160; No. of persons employed 417; Quantity of Cotton required per annum 4,222 bales.

There is abundant water power in this place and vicinity still unemployed. It is of that *unfailing* nature known in sandy countries only; and is so easily commanded that *overshot* wheels of from 16 to 18 feet diameter are generally obtained. The power already at command at Rockfish is capable of turning at least four such mills as the large one now in operation there. May we not hope at some day to see all this power fully and profitably employed! We trust so.

P. S. If the officers of the numerous Manufacturing Establishments will furnish us with similar information to the above, so as to enable us to furnish a complete statistical view, they will doubtless gratify the public, as well as oblige us.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The Whigs have, as usual, carried every thing at the Election last week—The Governor, six Congressmen, both Houses of the Legislature, &c. &c.

The Whig Meeting for the appointment of Delegates to the District Convention, advertised to take place on Saturday last, is postponed until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House.

COTTON.—The news from Europe by the British Queen was favorable. The market was a little better—very firm. Sales were afterwards made at New York at full prices, and even a shade advance was in some cases realized. Uplands 9¼ to 10⅜.

We have received from a friend at Chapel Hill, a Catalogue of all the Members of the Philanthropic Society, from its organization in August 1795 down to the present year. It embraces about *thirteen hundred* names, among which are many well known to fame. There are dead and living Heroes, Statesmen, and Divines, from among whom we might make a long list of Governors, Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Officers, Members of both Houses of Congress, Judges, Military and Naval Officers, Ministers of Religion, Teachers, and a host of Members of the Legislature. We trust, too that many of those whose names are now printed in plain characters, are destined to shine in some future catalogue in the conspicuous characters which mark the names of a GASTON, a HAWKS, a BLAKELEY, &c. The Society deserves credit for giving to the public this list of its jewels.

MR. TYLER. As our readers will doubtless be curious to know something definite as to the political principles of the new President of the U. States, we have copied a letter written by him last year in answer to one from a Van Buren Committee in Virginia, in which his opinions are given without reserve, and will be found to accord generally with those of his illustrious predecessor. The Whigs have no fears but that he will give to the country an able, honest and faithful Administration of its affairs.

As to a Bank of the United States, what he says, taken in connection with his vote in 1832 against re-chartering the late Bank, has been regarded by some as indicative of a determination not to permit a Bank to be chartered. But the inference is evidently a hasty one. A careful reading will show, that he admits that a Bank may be *necessary*, and if necessary, then Constitutional. His views upon that point, however, are matter of perfect indifference to us, because we do not think that a Bank could be established *now* with any prospect of good. We hope to see the time, and that not distant, when such an Institution will be created, to the lasting benefit of the country; but let us "bide the time."

Since the above was in type, we have received the following, which we commend to the careful perusal of our readers:—

OFFICIAL.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

Fellow Citizens: Before my arrival at the Seat of Government the painful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departments of the deeply regretted death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States. Upon him you had conferred your suffrages for the first office in your gift, and had selected him as your chosen instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of the Government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has, by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, been removed from amongst us, and by the provisions of the Constitution the efforts to be directed to the accomplishing of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself. This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test. For the first time in our history the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction, which is directly opposed to the spirit of a lofty patriotism, may find in this occasion for assaults upon my administration. And in succeeding, under circumstances so sudden and unexpected, and to responsibilities so greatly augmented, to the administration of public affairs, I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the People my only sure reliance. My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution which I have sworn "to protect, preserve, and defend."

The usual opportunity which is afforded to a Chief Magistrate upon his induction to office of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of the policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an inaugural address, not having, under the peculiar circumstances which have brought me to the discharge of the high duties of President of the United States, been afforded to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration of public affairs would seem to be due as well to myself as to you. In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with one and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blemish. With a view to this, the condition of our military defences will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army, which has in other days covered itself with renown, and the Navy, not inappropriately termed the right arm of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the earth, should be rendered replete with efficiency.

In view of the fact, well avouched by history, that the tendency of all human institutions is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man, and that their ultimate downfall has proceeded from this cause, I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public moneys shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of appointing and removing, at his pleasure, the agents selected for their custody, the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy is in fact the Treasurer. A permanent and radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronage incident to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the growth of our population, until, without a figure of speech, an army of officeholders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by a selfishly ambitious man, in order either to perpetuate his authority or to hand it over to some favorite as his successor, may lead to the employment of all the means within his control to accomplish his object. The right to remove from office, while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of crouching servility with the official corps, which, in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct and active interference in the elections, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Officer, and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme. I will, at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily asquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency. I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office except in such cases where such officer has been guilty of an active partisanship, or by secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more objectionable—has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections. Numerous removals may become necessary under this rule. These will be made by me through no acerbity of feeling. I have had no cause to cherish or indulge unkind feelings towards any, but my conduct will be regulated by a profound sense of what is due to the country and its institutions; nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbending rule to those of my own appointment. Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage will be maintained as the birthright of every American citizen, but I say emphatically to the official corps, "thus far and no further." I have dwelt the longer upon this subject, because removals from office are likely often to arise, and I would have my countrymen to understand the principle of the Executive action.

In all public expenditures the most rigid economy should be resorted to, and, as one of its results, a public debt in time of peace be sedulously avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful ends; and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue, rather than to those doubtful expedients, which, ultimating in a public debt, serve to embarrass the resources of the country and to lessen its ability to meet any great emergency which may arise. All sinecures should be abolished. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, so as to leave as limited a share of discretion to the disbursing agents as may be found compatible with the public service. A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the Government should be maintained, and peculation or defalcation visited with immediate expulsion from office and the most condign punishment.

The public interest also demands that, if any war has existed between the Government and the currency, it shall cease. Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactment, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by the legislative authority. But I owe it to myself to declare that I regard existing enactments as unwise and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government, and the light of their ever glorious example.

The institutions under which we live, my countrymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of all his rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to it only so much power as is necessary for its successful operation. Those who are charged with its administration should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of powers thus granted to the several departments of the Governments, other than by an appeal to the People for additional grants, lest by so doing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish between the Federal Government and the States composing the Union. The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by that feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot for the preservation of union and the blessings of union—for the good of our children and our children's children, through countless generations. An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the gratification of their selfish ends; to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking asunder the bonds of union, or in building up a central system, which would inevitably end in a bloody sceptre and an iron crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my administration of the Government, and confiding in the protecting care of an ever-watchful and overruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpared the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me in their full force and vigor.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 9, 1841.

Gov. Tyler.—The Hon. John Tyler, Acting President of the United States, accompanied by his two sons, arrived here last evening, at 5½ o'clock, in the Virginia Towing Company's Steamer, The Old Dominion, Capt. Thomas Skinner, which had been specially dispatched for him on Sunday night.

We understand the Boat made the run to James Town and back in little less than fourteen hours.

Gov. Tyler and suite left about 6 o'clock last evening in an extra train for Washington, where they would arrive about 3 o'clock this morning. Mr. Tyler looks in his usual health.

The Artillery Company fired a salute of fifteen guns as the train left the city.

Richmond Whig.

Gov. Owen.—But for this gentleman's characteristic modesty, he would be, at this time, President of the United States. It has been stated in this paper before, that at the Harrisburg Convention, the nomination of V. President was urged upon his acceptance. He steadily declined the honor, however, thinking Gov. *Tyler*, had stronger claims upon the party, and that his nomination would probably carry Virginia. That gentleman was accordingly selected, and, by the death of Gen. *Harrison*, becomes President of the United States.

Raleigh Register.

The crop of tobacco raised in Kentucky last year amounted to two and a half millions of dollars in value.

The compliment of a public dinner was tendered to Ex-Governor Dudley, who was on a visit to this city last week, by a portion of his fellow citizens of the town and country, as a token of their respect for his character, and in approbation of the able and patriotic manner in which he discharged the duties of Governor of the State; which he was compelled to decline in consequence of the shortness of his stay in this place, and engagements which called him away.

Raleigh Star.

Our University.—It will be seen by a notice in this paper, that Hon. *Geo. C. Dromgoole* having declined to deliver the usual Address before the Alumni of our University, *James C. Bruce*, Esq. has accepted an invitation to do so.

We learn, in addition, that the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies will be delivered by *William H. Haywood*, Jr. Esq. of this City.—*Register.*

Mr. J. Q. Adams received from President Madison, more than 30 years ago, a commission as Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. States. Being then enlisted in political life he declined the honor. Had he accepted, he would now have been the oldest Judge on the bench, probably the Chief Justice.

Mr. Le Roy, the father of Mrs. Webster, is no more. He died in New York on the 31st ult., surrounded by a portion of his family. Mr. Le Roy was 84 years of age. Two-thirds of his long life he was honorably connected with the commerce of that city. He died full of years, and universally respected.

One hundred shares of stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina were sold at auction last week at $106 per share. This speaks well for the institution in these times of universal depression, when stocks of every description are almost every where else below par.—*Raleigh Star.*

Preparing for War!—The English journals are full of accounts of activity in all the war departments of the kingdom. Great Britain is sedulously arming herself for the contingency, and in case it comes, she will be amply prepared to meet it.

In the House of Commons, on the 1st of March, the following estimates were voted almost unanimously: For the Navy, 13,000 men; for the naval expenses, £5,614,187; for the army, 91,364 men, and £5,158,000 for gross amount of charges. Independent of this fact, 29,630 men are under the direction of the East India Company.

Ought we not to be more on the alert, and not "lying supinely on our banks" trusting to fortune?—*North American.*

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Connolly, Mr. HARDY E. ROYAL to Miss MARIAH STEVENS, daughter of Mr. Hardy Stevens, all of that county.

DIED,

On the morning of Friday, the 2d instant, in this place, Mrs. ELIZA M. OWEN, the wife of Gen. James Owen. In this community, where the deceased was so well known, it is needless to speak of her virtues. For many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, she adored her profession, by walking in the footsteps of her Saviour. To her death came in the slow and gradual wastings of consumption. But come as he would, he had no terrors for her. Relying upon the promises of her Redeemer, she was ever ready, by his grace, to bear with cheerful submission all that his hand laid upon her. All the pains of a long protracted sickness did not extort from her one murmur, or even one expression of impatience. Calmly waiting upon God, that He might do all his will concerning her, almost her last words, in the extremity of her suffering, were, "*Though He slay me, yet will I trust in him.*" So she fell asleep in Jesus, leaving behind her a bright example of the mighty power of faith in his name. "*Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.*"—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

In Sampson county, on the 5th inst., Mrs. CECELIA MELVIN, consort of Mr. Daniel Melvin of said county, aged about 51 years. "In the midst of life we are in death." Only four weeks past her mansion exhibited a scene of great festivity at the marriage of two daughters. How soon the joy of mortals may be lost in the deepest mourning! In the death of this amiable woman, the community has lost one of the best of neighbors, her sorrowing husband an affectionate wife, and her children a most affectionate and indulgent mother. Their loss is irreparable, but we trust her gain is infinite.—*Comm.*

In Anson county, on the 3d instant, MICHAEL BEARD, a very worthy and highly respectable old gentleman.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—APRIL 14.

Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	7 a 8	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	85 a 00
Coffee,	13½ a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	7 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 26	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 12
Corn,	60	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75
Flour, new	$5 a $6½	Sack,	$1 90 a $2½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1 00	Tin, box,	$13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a 00
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7½ a 8½	Wool.	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr. yd.

JUDGE STRANGE will deliver an Address in the Methodist Church to the Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society, this Evening, at early candle light.

The citizens are respectfully invited to attend.

Wednesday, April 14.

FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY.

ASSEMBLE at your Parade Ground on Friday the 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., in full Summer Uniform, with the usual badges of mourning for Funeral Escort duty. By order of the Comm'dt.

JAMES SUNDY, *O. S.*

ATTENTION! TROOP!

THE WASHINGTON GUARDS will parade at their Parade Ground on Friday next, 16th inst., at 8½ o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped.

By order of the Capt.

ROBERT WOOTEN, *O. S.*

NEW NOVELS, &c.

THE KINSMEN, or the Black Riders of Congaree; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; The Old Curiosity Shop, by Dickens; Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon; The Quadroone; St. Michael's Day; Heads of the People; Combe's Tour in the U. States; Wilberforce's Correspondence; Mechanic's Own Book; Tales of History; Farewell Tales; Sedgwick's Stories; Southern Harmony; Mitchell's Geography, &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Moore county, held in the Court House at Carthage, on Thursday, the 8th instant, S. C. Bruce, Esq. was called to the Chair, and John W. Cameron appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained in a brief but pertinent address from the Chair, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted by Dr. Chas. Chalmers:

WHEREAS, a Convention is proposed to be held at Rockingham, in Richmond county, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, for the purpose of recommending a suitable Whig candidate to represent the people of this District in the 27th Congress: And whereas, the Whigs of this county ought not to be unrepresented in that Convention: Be it therefore

Resolved, That thirty-six delegates be appointed by this meeting to represent the Whigs of Moore in the aforesaid Convention.

Resolved, That although the Whigs of Moore may entertain their preference in the selection of a candidate, yet they wish to promote the union and harmony of their party throughout the District, and to this end their delegates are requested to conform their action.

The question being on the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, was carried *nem. con.*

Pursuant to the 1st resolution, the following persons were appointed delegates, to wit: Charles Chalmers, Josiah Tyson, Duncan Murchison, Donald Street, Cornelius Dowd, Gen. W. D. Dowd, Thos. Tyson, Hugh McLean, Wm. D. Tyson, Wm. M. McBryde, Jno. A. Chalmers, Dugald McDugald, Joseph G. Moore, John C. Bain, Hugh Leach, Lawrence Hanton, Duncan Graham, Malcom Shaw, George Hunsucker, John R. Ritter, Daniel McCrummen, Jas. McGilvary, Harbert Spencer, Wm. Hancock, Daniel McKenzie, Alexander Ray, C. H. Dowd, Jesse Bean, William Caddell, Henry Wilson, Col. Wm. Jackson, Neill Dunlap, D. M. R. McIntosh, John Dunlap, S. C. Bruce, John W. Cameron.

There being no other business on the *tapis*, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

S. C. BRUCE, *Chairman.*

JOHN W. CAMERON, *Secretary.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 11, Steamer Henrietta, Rose, with boat Nelson in tow, with goods for G. B. Atkins, H. Leete, Hall & Johnson, Cook & Co., Brown & Breece, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, J. D. Williams, H. & E. J. Lilly, John Kelly, Benbow & Co., James Martine, D. Shaw, Gardner & McKethan, Jos. Baker, G. McNeill, B. Rose, Wm. McIntyre, T. C. Blake, Edward L. Winslow, C. P. Mallett, G. W. & W. Draughon, J. H. Hooper, and S. W. Tillinghast, of this place; and for Beaver Creek Company, S. Bettis, McAdoo & Scott, C. E. Everett, J. Sessoms, J. C. Williams, M. Strickland, and W. Peck, of the interior.

Also, same day, Steamer Cotton Plant, McKay, with goods for P. P. Johnson, H. L. Myrover, J. & J. Kyle, C. T. Haigh, E. J. Hale, Joseph Baker, John Waddill, Jr. & Co., R. McRae, D. O'Hanlon, E. W. Willkinge, J. Crow, and W. Draughon, of this place; and for Jenkins & Biles, Jno. Murphy, Rockfish Company, N. Hill, A. Browder, Mrs. Wiley, J. A. Waugh, and D. McNeill, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 31.—Schr. Siam from Charleston. April 1.—Schr. Thetis from Matanzas. 2.—Schr. Mary from New York. 3.—Schr. Albion from Jacksonville. 5.—Schrs. Schuylkill from Philadelphia, Repeater from New York, Hannah from ditto. 6.—Brigs Adeline from St. Thomas, Roman from Florida.

DEPARTURES.

March 30.—Schr. Sterling for St. Thomas. April 2.—Schrs. Banner for Boston, Mary for Charleston. 3.—Schrs. Siam for New York, Congress for New Bedford, Curlew for Boston, 5.—Brig Despatch for Barbadoes; Schrs. Brutus for New York, Groton for Waldoborough.

Just Received per Steam Boat,

11 BBLS. NEWARK CIDER.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 13, 1841. 45-tf.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY, from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a negro man named BILLY, about 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed he is lurking about Town. The above reward is offered for taking him up and lodging him in Jail.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf.

NOTICE.

WILL be offered at Public Auction, on the 10th day of May next, at the town of Albemarle, in the county of Stanly, the LOTS of said town, on a credit of one and two years. Bond and security will be required from the purchasers. The site is as convenient for water as any in the county, with never failing Springs. Attendance will be given by the undersigned.

PARHAM KIRK,
D. A. G. PALMER,
MAT. MOOSE, Sen.,
JACOB EFORD, Sen.,
JOHN LITTLE,
RICHARD STOKER,
Commissioners.

April 3, 1841. 45-3w

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

NEW YORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER having made arrangements for transacting a

General Agency and Commission Business,

In this City, is prepared to execute orders entrusted to him for the purchase of all descriptions of MERCHANDISE, SALES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS, PRODUCE, &c. consigned him, to which he will give his unremitted attention.

From his experience in, and long acquaintance with the Trade of North Carolina, he flatters himself he will be enabled to render himself useful to his many friends, whose business he respectfully solicits.

Particular attention will be paid to the selection and styles of Goods adapted to the North Carolina Trade, and in which, from his past experience, he feels confident of being able to give general satisfaction.

GEO. W. HUTTON,

109 John, corner of Pearl st., New York.

New York, April 7, 1841. 45-2m

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesborough, N. C., on the 1st day of April, 1841:—

A.—Thos. S. Ashe, Joshua Allen, Young Allen.

B.—J. E. Bonnoitt, May Buchannan, William Bradly, George D. Boggan, (2,) Asa Bancombe, Clement Bungham.

C.—Calvin Cox, John Cochran.

D.—Sarah Douglas, Stephen Dees.

G.—Zenel Greer, Henry Grady, Nathan Grace, James Grace, John Grace, H. Gordon.

H.—Charles Hicks, Noah Hemby, Miss Mary G. Hall.

J.—John Ingram, Atlas Jowers, Isham Ingram.

K.—Mrs. Eliza Kendall.

L.—Jas. B. Lindsey.

M.—Edward D. Martin, A. C. Moore, Joseph Medly, James Moore, Morris McCaully, J. B. Morris, Daniel McMillan.

N.—Wm. Newton.

P.—Chany Pratt, John Phillips, Martin J. Pickett, David Prince.

R.—Thos. Robinson, Napoleon B. Robeson.

S.—Albert Stacks, Pina Sikes.

T.—John Taylor, Gray Taylor, (2.)

W.—Jacob Waynesburg, Wm. Waddill or Son, P. H. Winston, Miss M. C. Webster, Christopher Watkins, Wall & Holton.

[45] W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

Carrying out the Principle.—The course of C. B. Penrose, Esq. in declining to address a public meeting at Harrisburg, when urged to do so, on the ground of his being recently appointed to office under the General Government, is universally commended by the Harrison democratic press of the country. The case of Mr. Penrose may well serve as an illustration of the difference between Locofoco and Whig practice, and indeed of the whole question. During the late canvass, Mr. Penrose, as one of the People of Pennsylvania, was strenuous in his exertions, and never slow in answering a call to address his fellow-citizens against Van Burenism, and in favor of the People's candidate for the Presidency. But the election is now over. The popular cause has triumphed. And a place of trust under the Federal Government having been tendered to Mr. P. and accepted, it is evident that he could not now pursue a similar course without bringing the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections—without doing exactly that which President Jackson denounced in his Inaugural, but which his whole army of office holders practised with an intentness and industry which justified the Public in believing that their continuance in office depended upon their exertions.

The difference between the Jackson-Van Buren system on the one hand, and that of the present Administration on the other, may be stated in a few words. Messrs. Van Buren & Company contented themselves with the promulgation of a theory against the interference of Federal officers with the freedom of elections; and, as if to "treat resolution" for the theory, they abetted, if they did not aid and counsel, a totally opposite course in practice. But the present Administration does not stop with the promulgation of a theory. It is the purpose of this Administration to "carry out the principle" in good faith, by making the practice of the officers of Government conform strictly to that principle. Hence the issue of the Reform Circular; and hence, as we doubt not, the respect which will be paid, by all parties concerned, to its recommendations or mandates.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Anecdote of Mr. Webster.—We copy the following from Combe's Notes on North America:—

"The talent of the New Englanders in bargain-making is proverbial in America, and the inhabitants of the little barren island of Nantucket, if we were to judge from the following anecdote, would seem to carry off the palm from all others in this accomplishment. One of the party at table, alluding to an illustration of this characteristic of the Nantucket population, which, according to Sam Slick, had occurred in the professional practice of Mr. Webster, asked him whether it was true. He said it was essentially correct, and proceeded to state the real incidents, as follows. A Nantucket client had asked him to go to that island to plead a cause for him. Mr. Webster, after mentioning the distance, the loss of time, and the interruption to his other practice, said that he could not go unless he received a fee of a thousand dollars. The client objected to paying so large a sum for pleading one cause. Mr. Webster replied that the fatigue and loss of time in travelling to Nantucket, and remaining there probably during the whole circuit, amounted to as great a sacrifice on his part as if he pleaded in every cause on the roll. "Well, then," said the client, 'come, and I will pay you the thousand dollars; but you shall be at my disposal for the whole sittings, and I shall let you out if I can. Mr. Webster went, and was sub-let by his client who drew the fees to relieve his own loss.—Judge Story, who was present, remarked that he had often heard the anecdote mentioned, but never before heard it authenticated. He added, 'the current edition proceeds to tell that your client let you out for eleven hundred dollars, saved his own pocket entirely, and gained ten per cent. on his speculation. Mr. Webster stated, with great good humor, that as his client had not reported the amount of the sub-fees which he drew, he could not tell whether this addition was correct or not. Sam Slick's report of this occurrence is not entirely accurate."

A traveller in Illinois, after a long, lonesome day's ride, through a thinly populated portion of the State, rode up to a small cabin by the way side and hailed the supposed inmates. A large, goslin-looking boy came to the door, when the following dialogue ensued:—

"Can I tarry all night with you, sir?"

"Well, I reckon so. Git down."

"I suppose you have corn and fodder for my horse!"

"Not a bit."

"Have you any sort of food for my horse?"

"None."

"How far is it to the next house?"

"I don't know, sir. I never was further than the cow pen down yander."

"How long have you lived here?"

"Bout twenty year. I was borp'd here and never was enny whare else."

"Does any person live with you?"

"Yes, sur. Dad and mam and me all lives together."

"Where is your 'dad and mam?'"

"I dun know, sur. They be gone to look for somthin t'eat. They been gone four days, and I han't heerd nothin tall on um sence they started."

"I suppose then you have nothing to eat?"

"Nothin 't all."

"Well, this is a pretty dull prospect."

"Yes, sur."

"I suppose you can furnish me with a bed to sleep on?"

"No, sur, we hant got no beds. We sleeps on the floor."

"I suppose then you can give me a pallet by the fire?"

"No, sur. We hant got nothin to make pallets on. We jist sleeps on the floor so."

"Well, this is certainly a bad chance for accommodation."

"Yes, sur, very bad."

"How do you do here any how?"

"Pretty well I thank you, how you do yourself?"

A man from the country applied lately to a respectable solicitor for legal advice. After detailing the circumstances of the case, he was asked if he had stated the facts exactly as they occurred—'O, av sir,' rejoined the applicant. 'I thought it best to tell you the plain truth; you can put the lies to it yourself.'

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

MULBERRY TREES AND SILK WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 5000 genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, at 10 to 15 cents per Tree, according to size. The Trees were grown in the vicinity, and are now in fine condition for transplanting. He also offers for sale 500,000 SILK WORM EGGS, at 25 cents per thousand. The Eggs are the product of healthy Worms, and of the superior variety termed Pea Nut. They spin their Cocoons in 24 to 28 days. Orders by mail (post paid) will meet attention.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1841. 36tf

NEW BOOKS.

HOWITT'S Rural Life of England; Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places; The Wilhelm Meister of Goethe, by Carlyle; Sowing and Reaping, by Mary Howitt; Dearborn's Byron's Works; Etiquette for Ladies; Laws of Etiquette; School Books, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest! a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

Received per Steam Boats,

55 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Cuba ditto,
35 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 tierces and bbls. ditto.

—In transit—

15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 26, 1841. 34-tf

Beal's Hair Restorative

A CONSIGNMENT of this article is just received at the Fayetteville Book Store. It is said to "effect A COMPLETE RESTORATION OF THE HAIR upon the heads of those who have lost the same and have thereby become BALD, or partially so." Certificates to that effect accompany the article. Price, in Jars $3; in bottles $1.

January 25.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13*tf*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks Land Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NOTICE.

THE late Firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Nott, of said firm. Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against the said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to Law.

JOHN D. STARR,
Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16, 1840. 25tf

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by E. L. & W. Winslow, the undersigned will sell at Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 15th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following

Real and Personal Estate:

The Brick Store and Warehouse on Green Street, now occupied by G. McMillan.

Undivided half of Lot and Tenements on Market Square, occupied by P. P. Johnson and Joseph Hollingsworth.

Dwelling House and Lot on the Court House Square, lately occupied by W. Winslow.

A Lot on West side of Green Street, joining R. C. Belden's, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church.

Two vacant Lots on South side of Bow Street.

A Tenement on Market Square, occupied by E. L. & W. Winslow, under lease.

A Lot and improvements on Ramsay and North Streets, occupied by John Hopkins.

A vacant Lot on Ramsay Street, North of W. B. Wright's residence, about 5 acres.

Forty acres of Land on the East side of Ramsay Street.

Two vacant Lots on Moore Street, in rear of A. Lamon's.

Undivided half of 206 acres of Land, joining the Summer Residence of Jno. Huske.

Undivided half of Lot on Cool Spring Alley, joining A. A. T. Smith's residence.

Tenement on the West side of the road, near Dr. Gilliam's Summer Residence.

Residuary interest of W. Winslow in the Lands and improvements occupied by him.

Undivided fourth of Lot on the River, below Hall & Johnson's Wharf.

Undivided half of Campbellton Ferry and Landing formerly Lord & Dickson's Ferry.

Fifteen Shares of the Stock of the Clarendon Bridge Company.

Twenty-one Shares of Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

Eleven Negro Slaves.

Two Carriages, 1 blooded Colt, and other chattels.

Five Pews in the Episcopal Church.

One Pew in the Presbyterian Church.

Terms liberal, and made known at day of sale.

C. P. MALLETT, } Trustees.
J. W. WRIGHT, }

Fayetteville, March 8, 1841. 40ts

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

UNDER the provisions of a Deed of Trust, I will sell at Auction, on the 15th day of April next, at the Market House, the Lot and improvements on the South East corner of the Court House Square, lately occupied by Neill Johnson.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN WINSLOW, Trustee.

Fayetteville, March 9, 1841. 40ts

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 9tf

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 29tf

ENTERTAINMENT

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

E. D. KINSEY & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In the Store lately occupied as a Jeweller's Shop by Mr. Beasley, near Liberty Point, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line in the best and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.

February 25, 1841. 39tf

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.

Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

LOOK HERE!

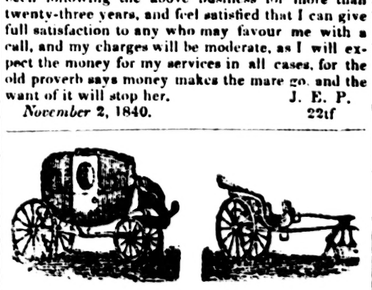
THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,
All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her. J. E. P.

November 2, 1840. 22tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

6 Carriages,
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light.
3 Buggy Gigs, ditto.
5 Sulkeys, ditto.
6 Spring Wagons, and
4 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 2, 1841.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

IMPORTED

FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will be allowed a deduction of twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the Spring, will be permitted to attend him in the Fall, (if desired) gratis—or in the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Marmion—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in handbills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well [illegible] cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for, accidents.

JOHN BLACK.

Fayetteville, February 9, 1841. 36 tf.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Attacks of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often mortally injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of bilious affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

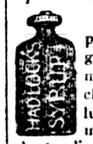
[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTE

Hadlock's Vegetable Pen and Syrup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver plaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds



The operation of this Me particularly mild and safe. It gentle and healthy perspiration morbid and pernicious sweat chronic affections and consu lungs, assuages cough, promo mild expectoration, removes chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult rects obstinate costiveness, and leaves a regular and healthy state. Those toms which indicate diseased lungs re this certain remedy, when seasonabl and it restores the patient to the bodily that wasting disorder, the consumption, natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on H street, and at the Store of James H. Hoop

The Proprietor has received the follow ny from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gen known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time practice of preparing vegetable powder diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, & been extensively used in and about Fay C., as well as in other places, by [illegible] suffered under those and similar com have acquired a high reputation, and are by many as superior to any other medicine above-named diseases. And I have reason from my own experience, and from the medicine, as used in my family, that it is valuable, while its operation is mild and safe commended to all who may be laboring complaints named, to give it a thorough is confidently believed that there will be pointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Jus the Peace, and other Public Officers Carolina, containing, in addition to a sum the Statute and Common Law, all the most FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. H

The "Deobstruent Fills"

ARE confidently offered to the public Agent's knowledge of their efficacy a erted by himself and many others. It is tablished fact that obstructions of the Liver Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of mo complaints with which we are afflicted; h Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpi and irregular state of the Bowels. These neglected, eventually destroy the strongest tions, and cannot be counteracted but by that are truly effective. Removing obs giving a healthy movement to the secretio and tone to the system throughout, are se benefits to be derived from these pills. offered for sale by the subscriber, with rections accompanying each box. They by him as the composition of an eminent who has successfully studied and treat complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, S.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have ly taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unh ly pronounce them the best medicine for tacks that I ever have used. I have also cuits frequently administered them to others no instance without a sensible and speedy I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILV

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WO FUL AND ASTONISHING CU have ever been known, in consequence of have now become a shining mark, against the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and tasteless, are levelled without distinct town and country are alike filled with The palace and poor-house alike echo with ues. In all climates, under all tempera still retain their wonderful powers, and unattended by age or situation. They are their preparation, mild in their action, their operation, and unrivalled in their re

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercu may be justly considered a *Universal Medi* they are peculiarly beneficial in the follow plaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, S ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheuma largement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiven of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complex in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where or an aperient is needed. They are exc mild in their operation, producing neither griping nor debility.

Price, 5 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Sto *May* 1, 1840. 9[illegible]

SOUTHERN TONIC COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER

And every symptom of general De speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this brated medicine, from a long residence South, and from the nature of their vocation been brought immediately in contact with the and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and quently been compelled to witness the entire of success in the practice of the most skilful cians. The usual and popular mode of treati disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonic which class of Medicines a very great variety been recommended to the Public—all of which had their advocates, and that which has been the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine,* are insurmountable objections to the administ of Quinine, as to most individuals. (when exh a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the nausea, and a headache, very similar to a headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom manent. It was the hope of avoiding this things that induced us to try the "Southern T and we are happy to say that its success has su *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, thing *in the least* hurtful to the human const in it, there can be no objection to the admini of the Southern Tonic to the most tender in deed it will be found the most delicate and medicine known in those cases of Piles, Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine been received, on consignment, at the Book Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or dozen.

IF A

[VOL. XXIV.]

PUBLISHED AND PUBLI

BY EDWARD

$3 00 per annum, if paid during the yea $3 50 at the end of t

ADVERTISEMENTS i inserted for the first, and subsequent publication. Adve the number of insertion continued till forbid, and charged to the Editor

NEW NOV

THE KINSMEN, or the Night and Mor Old Customary Shop, by Dic Irish Dragoon; The Qua Rebels of the People; Cornforce's Corn Tales of Histor Southern H Just received

Just Received p

1 BDLS. NEWARK For sale by SAM'L

April 13, 1841.

FIVE DOLLA

RANAWAY, from Fa Fayetteville, N. C., o negro man named BILL, tall size, and well known sinter. It is supposed he the above reward is offered lging him in Jail.

Fayetteville, N. C., Apr

NOT

WILL be offered at Pu day of May next, at the county of Stanly, th credit of one and two ye ill be required from the convenient for water as ver failing Springs. A e undersigned.

PARH
D. A.
MAT.
JACO
JOHN
RICH.

April 3, 1841.

COMM AGE

NEW

THE SUBSCRIBER for transacting a eneral Agency Busi

this City, is prepared t him for the purchase o HANDISE, SALES OODS, PRODUCE, & will give his unremitte From his experience i the Trade of North will be enabled to re any friends, whose busi Particular attention wi d styles of Goods adap ade, and in which fro ls confident of being a m.

109 John, corn *New York, April* 7, 1

LIST OF

REMAINING in the ough, N. C., on th

A.—Thos. S. Ashe, J
B.—J. E. Bonnott,
dy, George D. Bog
lement Bungham,
C.—Calvin Cox, John
D.—Sarah Douglas, S
G.—Zenel Greer, Hen
mes Grace, John Gra
H.—Charles Hicks, N
all.
J.—John Ingram, Atl
K.—Mrs. Eliza Kenda
L.—Jas. B. Lindsey,
M.—Edward D. Ma
edly, James Moore, M
aniel McMillan.
N.—Wm. Newton.
P.—Chany Pratt, Jo
t, David Prince.
R.—Thos. Robinson,
S.—Albert Stacks, P
T.—John Taylor, Gr
W.—Jacob Waynest
, H. Winston, Miss
Watkins, Wall & Holt
W.

VALUAB

FOR

THE Subscriber offe TWO PLANTA known for many ye reside, the other kno lace. The former HOUSAND ACRES orn, Wheat and Cott good repair, water g e. The latter tract UNDRED ACRES, e road leading from derable portion of wh rst quality. The buil hich is a new Store H r business. Indepen and and Buildings, i hich yields an income iver. I will sell one g with the times. A ill be required in adv

Moore County, Nor

$200

FOR a negro man stout made, weigh 1, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches see examination you s under lip, not large was raised in Cu s taken by his young e., and there sold to his is the boy's staten ward for him. He le

Rocky Roads, Will July 4, 1840.